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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING,

FOREIGN.-King Alfonso was enthusiastically welcomed in Madrid yesterday; it is reported that a crisis prevails in the French Cabinet. = King Milan has accepted the resignations of the members of his Ministry. - M. Antoine has been arrested in Metz, charged with high treason. - Members of the Abbey Opera troupe sailed from Liverpool. DOMESTIC .- The Court of Appeals yesterday rendered a decision in the Hatch-Williams cases against the Western Union Telegraph Company, reversing the decision of the General Term. The auditors in the suit of the Dexter Savings Bank against the Barron estate rendered a report. Chief Engineer McMasters, of the Commercial Line, explains why the boiler of the Colorado exploded. == The City of Portland has received three offers for its interest in the Ogdensburg Railroad. = Four inches of snow fell in Northern New-Hampshira and Vermont yesterday. - Eva S., Vanguard, Annie G. and Apollowere the winners at Louisville, ____ The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions met at Detroit.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The newsdealers made a great demonstration at Cooper Union in favor of a living profit on newspapers yesterday. Mme. Nilsson arrived on the Gallia, = Senator Blair's Committee concluded its sessions here. Alarm was caused in a public school by a girl in a fit. - The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, arrived, and was received by the Old Guard. = Mitchell and Sheriff fought seven rounds with gloves on Long Island. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.46 cents. = Stocks. after opening steady and improving, declined, and

closed dull and weak. THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, clear or fair weather, possibly precoded by light rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 73°; lowest, 51°; average, 5912°.

The blame of panics is usually laid upon women, and it is pleasant to note one case at least where women prevented one. This was in a public school yesterday, where a terrible panic among a thousand children at a false alarm of fire was narrowly prevented by the coolness of the women teachers, and especially of the vice-principal, Miss Lawrence. This lady seems to have shown admirable presence of mind at every turn.

It is unfortunate that trouble has arisen over the work of laying the foundation for the Bartholdi statue on Bedloc's Island. Unless it is promptly settled there is a likelihood that it will affect unfavorably the flow of subscriptions to the pedestal fund, which do not come in too freely as it is. According to the contractors the difficulty is that they are "bossed" too much. If that is the case it is one of the few instances on record. Generally the contractors are the ones to have their own whyand an expensive way, too.

When King Alfonso set ont on his visit to the German Emperor he could hardly have been in a happy frame of mind. Unpleasant signs of discontent were to be seen in many parts of his kingdom, and in some quarters there was even open insurrection. The Liberals at Madrid were greatly disturbed at the prospect of an alliance with Germany, Italy and Austria. The monarch's return home is very different. All of his subjects welcome him enthusiastically, some of them even going to the frontier to greet him. For this significant change the French republicans have themselves to thank. Their silly exhibition of spite in Paris has done more to prop up the Spanish throne (which they would dearly like to see tipped over) than all the aid which they have given Zorrilla and other conspirators has done to weaken it. Nothing attaches a people to their ruler more closely than to see themselves insulted by affronts offered to him.

Charity which thinketh no evil is always praiseworthy, but still it may sometimes be mistaken. It seems to have been so in the . We do not mean to insinuate that when it still more strange that the priest, learn-

Dexter Savings Bank, in Maine, who was found dead in the bank a year or two ago under strange circumstances. His friends, and public opinion generally, kindly adopted the theory that Barron had been murdered; the bank directors thought, on the contrary, that he had committed suicide to conceal a series of embezzlements. The report of the auditors in the case, just made to the Supreme Court of Maine, declares that Barron owed the institution \$2,011 at the time of his death, and that there was substantially no money in the bank then for robbers to steal. This will be a sad blow to the friends of the dead man, although they probably will not admit for a moment that they were mistaken.

The hue and cry raised against tenementhouse cigar-making seem to be entirely in the selfish interest of trades-unionism. It is urged that it is unhealthful for the men and women to work in the same apartments in which they live, or even in the same buildings. But the Health authorities who have investigated the matter do not think so. The whole trouble appears to be that workers in the tenementhouses cannot be controlled by the unions so easily as those who are employed in the factories; and, moreover, that by laboring at home, women are able to make excellent wagesoften more than the men, because their fingers are more nimble. Naturally this is a state of affairs which the trades unions do not like, especially the leaders, who live in idleness by means of their power over their fellow-members' minds and pockets. It is not a matter of deep regret, therefore, that the eigar manufacturers by hiring a whole floor in a tenementhouse are able to give work to many poor people who otherwise could not get it.

The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the judges of our lower courts (except that of Judge Truax) and upholds the fifteen million issue of Western Union stock as legal. The main point is that the assue really represented the increased value of the company's property, and that the directors therefore were not guilty of "watering the stock." We believe this view of the matter has been quite generally accepted by lawyers who have given attention to the subject. Even the journals which consider their knowledge of law better than that possessed by the Court of Appeals will doubtless see the necessity of accepting this decision as final. We have never undertaken to anticipate the settlement of a purely legal question, and certainly shall not argue it after the decision is rendered. The fact that there is any surprise at it, however, will be mainly due to the efforts of newspapers which, under the guise of a different view of their duties in such matters, have really been engaged in a tumultuous effort to break down the Western Union stock. The suits were originally brought by small holders, purely for stock-jobbing purposes; and their journalistic allies did their utmost to help the scheme. The public, however, are not greatly influenced by performances of this sert, and any who have been guided by the newspapers in question are likely, after the present edifying result, to put less faith in their "disinterested" opinions.

VERY HARD CASH.

If our memory is not at fault, Judge Hoadly promised at the beginning of the campaign that he would discuss the tariff question when he got ready. That period has not arrived yet; but after a season of retirement and meditation the maladroit candidate has come forth with a very different topic. With the fatal facility for blundering which has distinguished his canvass, he invites the attention of the public to the conspiracy to steal or buy the Presidency in 1876. Judge Hoadly was one of the legal advisers of the Democratic claimant in relation to the Oregon part of that conspiracy; he prepared and published an opinion in numberless folios, holding with the preposterous College. The effect of that opinion upon Mr. Tilden's mind was so delightfully conclusive that certain of his trusty agents, who, when it was rendered, were on their way with the sinews of war to "fix things" in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, were checked in their rascally course. Confident, because of the Judge's opinion, that he was going to secure the one vote he needed in Oregon, Mr. Tildenwho although on the Presidency bent was of a frugal mind-declined to waste the outpourings of his bar'l upon the other disputed States. In, view of these facts the Judge's reference to what Mr. Tilden (before the ciphers were discovered) called "a great fraud which the American people have not condoned and never will condone-never, never, never," becomes highly suggestive; and he has only himself to thank if we are forced to recall the "chicanery "-tc use one of his expressions-which he was deluded into publicly defending.

Oregon, as all admitted, gave Mr. Hayes a clear majority in 1876. One of the three Republican electors was disqualified. According to well established precedents and several court decisions, his disability made a vacancy in the Board, and vacancies, according to law, must be filled by the other members. But it was arranged, in a cipher correspondence between Oregon and Gramercy Park, that the Governor of Oregon should usurp authority to fill this vacancy himself by granting a certificate of election to one Democratic elector against whom there was a popular majority of at least 1,000; and that the confidential agent of Mr. Tilden at Portland should "purchase one Republican elector to recognize and act with Democrat and prevent trouble." The price agreed upon was \$5,000, and the paymusters were to be one J. N. H. Patrick and Senator James K. Kelly. Colonel Pelton, who conducted the New-York end of the correspondence, tried to "make obligation contin gent on result in March," and added that the payment might be "incremable slightly" on that condition. But Patrick insisted upon the eash, and it is proved that the sum of \$8,000 was actually sent by Pelton to Patrick's order -\$5,000 to bribe an elector, and \$3,000 to bribe a newspaper. By some misunderstanding the money went to Portland while Patrick was on his way by sea from that place to San Francisco, and Senator Kelly, whom he had left to act for him, could not draw it. Two or three days passed before the error could be corrected, and then it was too late; the money reached the capital of Oregon just as the voting was over. The Governor, however, had carried out his part of the scheme. He had delivered a certificate of election to one Cronin, a defeated Democratic candidate for elector, and that picturesque impostor (we believe that he publicans refused to recognize him as a member of the Board, went into a corner of the room, recognized himself as a Board, declared the other two seats vacant, filled them, and then enacted the farce of casting the electoral votes of Oregon for Mr. Tilden. This was the par-

ticular chicanery by which Judge Hoadly

would have made over to Mr. Tilden "the

sacred muniment of the Presidential title."

knew, or even suspected, that there was brib- bilities of well-meaning and conscientious that affair was wrapped in mystery until the discovery and translation of the cipher correspondence. But Democratic politicians go on such a serene disregard of the rascalities disclosed by the dispatches of their agents and leaders, and the confessions of Colonel Pelton, Smith Weed and Manton Marble, that we are often in doubt whether they are insensible of the character of such transactions, or flatter themselves that people have forgotten them, or believe that Democratic voters do not mind them. In either case they are wrong. The people have long memories. "Will you mark find no offence in cross or crucifix, and no offence wrongdoers of 1876," cried Mr. Tilden to occasion for unseemly quarrelling. a crowd in front of his house in 1877; "will "you mark these wrongdoers of 1876 with the "indignation of a betraved, wronged and sac-"rificed people?" and a voice answered, "You "bet we will!"

NOMINATIONS FOR THE SUPREME COURT. The Democratic Convention for the nomisnation of a Supreme Court Justice in the Hd District will be held to-morrow. Last week the Republicans put in nomination Mr. Jesse Johnson, whose long experience in the Corporation Counsel's office, whose position in his profession, and whose place in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens make the choice suitable and satisfactory. Party lines will be a good deal broken down in Brooklyn this year on account of the general support which will be given to Mayor Low by the better element among the Democrats. The experiment of electing the head of a municipality on municipal issues alone is succeeding admirably. If partisanship is to be abandoned in the choice of a Mayor, as it ought to be, much more should it be given up in the selection of a Justice of the Supreme Court. What can the occupant of such a position properly have to do with politics, and why should his election depend on politics? There are at least two Democrats on the bench of the Supreme Court in this State who were supported by the regular Republican conventions, and for whose election the Republican party put forth its strength. Would it not then be a graceful and becoming act for the Kings County delegates to-morrow to persuade their fellow delegates from other countles to unite in the support of the Republican candidate?

This suggestion may be scoffed at by hardened scepties, who may say that they never knew a case where a Democratic convention pursued so honorable and admirable a policy. But it would be infinitely better for the Democrats of the Hd District to unite in the support of a worthy candidate than to invite defeat by nominating a man who would be anything but a credit to the bench.

"K. N." COME AGAIN.

When it comes to the most vital of the issues now before the American people, the Democracy of New-York is a Know Nothing party. It knows absolutely nothing about the tariff. It has just enunciated a political creed in which there is no allusion to the tariff.

Does it believe in the tarift as it stands? K. N. Would it like to see the next Congress revise the late revision? K. N. Is it in favor of "a tariff for revenue only"? K. N. Has it become converted to protection? K. N. How would incidental protection strike it? K. N. Can it be regarded as holding that the tariff is

merely a local issue ? K. N. The merchants, the manufacturers and the farmers of this great State cannot but despise this weak and cowardly exhibition of Know Nothingism. They have a right to expect that a political party in convention assembled will express itself clearly and frankly upon a question in which is involved the success or the failure of American industry. And finding the New-York Democracy silent as Cronin that a man who took it finto his head to the grave upon the tariff, they are entirely go off and flock by himself became an Electoral | Justified in concluding that the silence is due Democratic managers to be all things to all men-to be a free trader with Tem, a protectionist with Dick, and an incidental protectionist with Harry.

Our people admire pluck. They hate cowards, trimmers, dodgers and political organizations barren of convictions. They looked to see what the Buffalo Convention would say, what stand it would take, on the tariff. And the convention, like another Tite Barnacle in the Circumlocution Office, met their expectations with the remark, "You mustn't come here wanting to know, you know."

The Buffalo Convention doubtless imagined that the K. N. tariff policy was mighty cunning. It is likely to change its mind on election day. People who take any interest in the tariff need not be expected to take any interest in the Demceratic ticket.

A RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

The town of Salisbury, Conn., is just now in the midst of what might pass for a religious war on a small scale. There are in Salisbury, as in most other New-England towns, several religious denominations differing from each other in greater or less degree, but divided practically into two great parties-Roman Catholics and Protestants, Not long ago a priest of the former procured the erection in front of St. Mary's Church of a crucifix fourteen feet high, with a life-size figure of the Saviour nailed to it. Standing at the fork of two principal streets, it was the most conspicuous thing in the village. The strict Puritans of this old New-England town, unaccustomed to the public display of sacred emblems, were shocked at what they conceived to be an estentation of image-worship, and some of the leading citizens, among whom where several tradesmen and merchants, and one ex-Governor of the State, presented a respectful petition to the priest, setting forth the circumstances and asking for its removal. It is said that the only response to the request was an order to "boycott" the merchants and tradesmen who signed the petition, in obedience to which the parishioners of St. Mary's Church very generally withdrew their patronage from the petitioners. Naturally enough bitterness ensued and the whole community was set at odds in a religious controversy of a very mischievous sort.

If religious wars were not so old and familiar a story it might seem strange that such a quarrel should arise over so simple a thing as the commemoration of an event which all the disputants agree in recognizing as the central fact of the Christianity which all profess. Still stranger, when it is considered that the greatest commandment given by the Founder of Christoo claimed pay for his services), when the Re- tianity to his followers, after furnishing them an example of absolute self-denial and selfsacrifice, was that they "love one another." There are always singular anomalies in religous quarrels like this. To persons unfamiliar with the Puritan spirit of New-England it may seem strange that any objection should have been raised to the erection of such an emblem within the church inclosure. Doubtless there are many others who think

case of J. Wilson Barron, cashier of the Judge Hoadly defended the Oregon plan he ing that the cracifix offended the sensiery at the bottom of it. The true history of persons of another sect, did not quietly remove it, even though he might consider it a concession to bigotry and prejudice-instead of resenting their respectful petition and assumreferring to "the great fraud of 1876" with ing a hostile attitude. This certainly was not in the spirit of the great Apostle who was willing to make any sacrifice rather than offend

a brother. We fear the Salisbury brethren, both Catholic and Protestant, have lost sight of the significance of the emblem in their quarrel over its location. If the professed followers of Christ set up his image in their hearts, and imitate his example in their lives, they will

" VULGARITY IN HIGH LIFE," AGAIN.

Commenting on The TRIBUNE's observations, yesterday, concerning the conduct of certain Englishmen on the recent railway excursions, The Evening Post deprecates the tone of the American press, particularly the Western press, on the subect. The Post's statement of the Onslow case is ionbiless authoritative, and we take pleasure in

reproducing it: Lord and Lady Cuslow were invited to join the party Lord and Lady Caslow were invited to join the party at Chicago, and they were there put with a second indy at a chicago, and they were there put with a second indy at a sleeping-car, which was intended to accommodate also three or four English guests, who were uncomfortably crowded in another car. They were not made ware, however, that they were not to have it to themselves until late in the evening; and as none of them had sery been in a sleeping-car before, they ithought, not altogether unnaturally, that the ladies could not occupy twith several strange gentlemen. Lord Onslow therefore objected so strongly that he was left in peasession by the measunger, the hour being too late for a full expenditure of the party of the measurement. On discovering his error, the next objected so strongly that he was left in possessi-e messenger, the hour being too late for a full e-ition with him. On discovering his error, the ne-he made the fullest and frankest japology, on I-behalf and that of the ladies, to two of the Engli-whom he had inconvenienced.

We may mention that the account furnished us y our own correspondent, who was on this train, as we believe the Editors of The Post, accompanyng the excursion, were not) detailed a good many additional incidents, not covered by "the fullest and frankest apology " above described. But if the host is satisfied, his American guests may be content to imitate him.

The Post intimates that THE TRIBUNE brought various charges. The absolute accuracy which should distinguish an effort to correct errors is here at fault. The Tribune merely referred (as The Post itself also does in a tone of horror) to the tories with which the Western papers have been alled, saying " - hear of" such and such things, but nentloning no names. Since The Post has thought it eedful to make public apologies for the conduct of the American press in "heaping volumes of coarse abuse on the heads of strangers and guests, without taking any pains to get at the facts," we propose to furnish it with some of the facts. We derive them in each case from our own correspondents, accompanying the excursions-men detailed from our own flice, known to us to be trustworthy, and stating nly what came within their personal knowledge.

Scanley L Stubbs, Charles J. Eastman, Gay V. Bethell and Slingsby Bethell were in the habit of washing in the morning at the open washstands without any clothing on except their drawers, in places where they knew ladies had to pass in order to reach the duning-car. Even when told that ladica were about to pass they made no attempt to cover their nakedness or get out of the way.

The same men, when staying at hotels, never paid for drinks which they or their friends took at the public bar. They had them charged to Mr. Hatch. They never paul for the vashing of their clothes-having the wash bills also charged to Mr. Hatch,

In Fargo one of the Bethells bired a horse which he rode so hard that its owner demanded compen-sation for the damage done. This was refused, and t was only after the train had left Fargo and the facts had been communicated to Mr. Hatch, and some Englishmen in the party threatened to make up a purse to pay the bill rather than have their host pay it, that Bethell could be induced to send the money, \$20, to the stable-keeper. The claim

was known to be a just one. When breakfast, dinner or tea was announced on he train, Stubbs, Eastman, the Bethelis and one Mr. Morsis would seize upon scafs to the exclusion of ladies who were compelled to wait an hour or o for a second table, the car not accommodating nore than half of the party at a time. This continued until and even after vigor-sus remonstrance from some of the other Englishmen. Mr. William Hardman, Editor of The London Morning Post, John M. Le Sage, one of the editors of The London Telegraph, and others of the English guests, repeatedly said make every Englishman in the party hang his he

n shame. The Hon, Mr. Finch, aginsman of Lord Aylesford sappened to be in Chicago when the Hatch party arrived there. The only person in the party neuninted with him was Lord Headley. Without he least hesitation he joined the party in going out o Pullman to examine the car-works, the city, etc., and to receive a dinner. During the entire trip he never asked to be made acquainted with his host, in fact he had never taken the trouble to ask for an invitation) or to acknowledge in any way the nospitality which he received.

During the reception given to the President at ishmen first named above, and others, such as Mr. dorris, H. D. Kimber and G. H. Cowie, behaved o rudely as to attract general attention, danted themselves in front of the President staring at him persiatently, and standing between him and he unisicians who had been asked to perform for his special benefit.

On the first day at the Manmoth Hot Springs. Stanley I. Stubbs, Charles J. Eastman and the Bethells went to the stable of the hotel and, by pretending that they had come to get the horse engaged for certain ladies of the party, got the orses for their own use.

If more facts are wanted there are more and worse nes ready. We have not been in the way of publishing these things ourselves, but before any further apology is made for the conduct of the American press at large, on the occasion, we think it well nough to be somewhat precise as to the demeanor of the guests to whom the apology is to be tendered.

THE EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONVENTION. The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which meets to-day in Philadelphia, will have before it many important subjects for discussion. Among these the report of the Liturgical Committee on the Enrichment of the Prayer-Book, appointed three years ago, stands first. This committee is omposed of some eminent liturgical scholars, and was appointed to consider the possibility of imparting more flexibility and greater variety to the present book. It is understood that the committee rill make no suggestions whatever as to any possible change of doctrines. But it was felt that the Prayer-Book, as a book of devotional worship, might be made more suitable to the varied and complex needs of modern life.

The committee has prepared a report which is in effect a revision and enlargement of the present This report will be presented to the convention and thoroughly discussed. If not adopted, the matter will be ended, probably for the next tifty years. If on the other hand it is adopted, it must then be ratified by each of the diocesan conventions, after which it will be finally adopted by the next General Convention, three years hence.

The subject of missions will also come up for discussion, and the valuable practica! work done emong the negroes and Indians will probably receive a new impetus from the action of the conven-

Since the last General Convention, the present dioceses of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky have voted for division, which, to become effective, must be approved by the coming convention. As there is a general feeling that the division of dioceses has been carried too far already, thus question will probably provoke much discussion. The convention will also elect a missionary bishop for Dakota, which has been separated from the jurisdiction of Nebraska, and it is quite possible that Idaho may be erected into a separate jurisdiction, in which case a bishop will be elected for it. The convention will be called upon to ratify the The convention will also elect a missionary bishop

election of Dr. Knickerbocker as Bishop of Indiana, Dr. Randolph as Assistant Bishop of Virginia, and Dr. Henry C. Potter as Assistant Bishop of New-York.

Contrary to the common impression, the alleged unsoundness in theology of individual clergymen will not come up before the General Convention, which has no jurisdiction in such cases, unless they are elected to a bishopric. It is generally supposed that Bishop Riley, of the Mexican Mission, will send in his resignation to the convention, which will be called on to settle the status of the "Church of Jesus" organized by him in that country. Altogether, the deliberations of the convention will be watched with much interest not only by the members of the Episcopal Church, but by a large number of people outside as well.

THE PORTLAND POST OFFICE.

The Washington Post one day last week brought ome serious charges against the postmaster [of Portland, Me.-Mr. Charles M. Goddard, These charges are direct and specific, and are four in number, as follows:

number, as follows:

First—That Mr. Goddard "gives no personal attention
whatever to the duties of his office. In defiance of the
regulation that prohibits an officer of the Department
from holding any position under the State Government,
Mr. Goddard has been devoting almost his entire time r two years past to the duty of revising the statutes Mathe. He was regularly appointed to this duty by the authorities of Maine, and has been and still is receiving a come \$5.000 pay from the State Treasury at the rate of some \$5,000 per annum. Meanwhile, Mr. Goddard has been steadily drawing from the United States his generous salary of \$3,000 as postmaster, leaving his subordinates to perform all the duties."

**Record—That " Mr. Goddard has been wrongfully and \$2000 as postmaster, leaving his subordinates to perform all the duties."

lilegally appropriating to his own use nearly \$1,000 a year in connection with the money order department, which money, it is said, he will be summarily required to refund to the Government."

to refund to the Government."

Third—That "within a recent period Mr. Goddard has received the grace and elemency of the Department in overlooking a defalcation of some \$3,000 which was discovered in the office and bushed up by the money being undergood, from the private pockets of his clerks."

Fourth—That in addition to these transgressions of law "Mr. Goddard has been guilty of petty and disreputable peccadilices in using a room in the United States Building as his private office while working upon the Maine statutes, paying no rent therefor and having his fuel, lights and attendance at the expense of the National Government."

The Portland papers, we regret to see, do not satsfactorily answer these charges, though they exhibit much indignation that they should have been brought against Mr. Goddard. It ought to be a simple matter to test their truth. The first and fourth could be determined by general notoriety at Portland. The truth or falsity of the second and third must be known in the Post Office Department. If Mr. Goddard has been giving his time for two years past to the duty of revising the statutes of Maine, it would seem that the Department must, for consistency's sake, ask his resignation. Every Mahone postmaster in Virginia holding position no matter how trifling under the State Gov-ernment has been required to surrander it. If in addition to giving all his time to a duty develved upon him by the State Government of Maine, Mr. Goddard has used a room with lights. fuel and attendance at the expense of the General Government, he ought to be discharged for what The Post properly terms "a petty and disreputable peccadillo." These two charges, as has been said, ought to be provable or disprovable in Portand and we regret that the Portland papers offer no rebutting facts.

The other two charges must certainly be known in the Department if there is any basis for them. If Mr. Goddard has been withholding in the money order department sums that belong to the Government, that fact can be easily determined. So also can the fact of the alleged defalcation. But the charges should be distinctly answered. The general denial of the Portland papers only injures Mr. Goddard by creating the suspicion that no other answer can be given. We are persuaded that Mr. Goddard will see the necessity of a more specific reply to the indiciment.

The chairman of the Ohio Democratic Committee is out with the assertion that the Hoadly ticket is going to be elected by a good majority. The chairman is a fine example of the momentary triumph of ardent hope over bitter experience.

It will interest the free traders who have been convinced that Mr. Porter's letters from Germany had the facts all "doctored " to know that the German newspapers themselves are so well pleased with them as to take the trouble of translaying them for reproduction in Germany. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has already printed two and apparently intends to complete the series, while they have also began to appear at Dusseldorf. If they were not at once accurate and comprehensive, as well as entirely fresh, would the German newspapers take so much trouble about them ? The truth is these letters have proved an uncommonly hard that there conduct was disgraceful, and such as to not for free traders to crack, and every theory make every Englishman in the party hang his head they have adopted in turn concerning them has failed in the least to explain them away.

> The comments of The Rochester Union and The Albany Times on the results reached at Buffalo demonstrate the capacity of those therough-going Democratic newspapers for the graceful deglutition of abundant crow.

A genius on one of the cheap papers figured up, a day or two ago, that the newsdealers want 125 per cent profit on their sales. His imagination then pictured the newsdealers radiant with diamonds and gold watches, and all carrying silver-headed canes. A smile on the part of the dealers snowed be Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel these same Eng- that something was wrong. The sharpening of a fresh lead pencil and a new calculation has caused him to change his mind, and say that they only want 80 per cent. The dramonds and gold watches still linger in his imagination. The real fact is that The Heraid wants the dealer to accept 14 per cent, do all the work, and risk all the losses. The Times gives him a slightly better profit, but the dealer is to pay all charges, commissions and postage. On neither paper is there a profit sufficient to pay for the trouble of handling. The dealer is compelled to raise the retail price. There is no coin smaller than a cent. The dealer, therefore, Is forced to add that amount. It is no fault of his if the profit is then either 80 or 125 per cent. If it were either we should be glad of it. The dealer earns it, and he has a right to it. The true policy for the cheap papers. nutil they take the back-track and raise their prices, is to make their wholesale rate to the dealer I cent per copy, and charge the loss (if they cannot bear it themselves) on the advertising public. The Herald is placing its lesses already on the patient and broad back of the advertiser.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. George Bancroft to-day enters upon his eighty-fourth year of life.

They say that Carlyle's ghost, arrayed in white, munts Chelsea at the twilight hour, and recently asked a little girl for "a penn'orth o' tobacco That Carlyle should walk, after the manner in which he has been treated by Mr. Froude, is, thinks The London Echo, not surprising; but it might be supposed that, instead of asking for tobacco, he would have made a grim demand for his bio-

Mr. Edward Payson Weston, "the father of longlistance pedestrianism," is about to andertake a emackable feat in connection with the work of the Church of England Temperance Society, with which he is prominently connected. He proposes to travel over the highways of England and Wales, on foot and in ordinary cost ume, 50 miles daily for 100 consecutive days, Sundays excepted. He will ravel only during the day time, and will lecture each evening on "Tea versus Beer," He will be acompanied by two friends and a representative of the press in a carriage.

A royal court is commonly supposed to be a centre of luxurious and extravagant influences, but that of Roumania certainly is not. Queen Elizabeth, when first she entered the country as Princess, was struck by the pemp and lavish extravagance of dress that prevailed, and has ever since been energetically working against it, and in favor of simplicity, modesty and economy. For herself she is fond of the plain costume of the Roumanian peasant girls, and habitually wears it at her summer home, among the Carpathians. Her manner of life, too, both there and at Bucharest, is unassuming. She rises early, often at 4 o'clock, even in midwinter,

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DOLLARS AND SENSE. It was a festival night at Daly's Theatre. Fisher.

Lewis, Leclercq, Drew, Ada Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, May Fielding, and Virginia Dreher were among the favorite players to be welcomed, and a new piece by Mr. Daly was the theme of professional effort and public attention. The play has a capital title, and its three acts suggest a salutary moral, in a manner that is equally cogent and sprightly. Mr. Daly has taken the plot of a German farcical comedy for a basis, and on that has reared a theatrical structure which is, in some few particulars, pertinent to American life, among the wealthy classes of our people at the present hour. The scene is laid in Washington. Fourteen persons are implicated in the conduct of the plot-seven being men, and seven women. Diversified types of character have been chosen for portrayal. The story depicts the relations of three prominent families, of a sufficiently eccentric pattern to be piquant, and, though trite enough in itself, it is conducted, in a lively spirit, to farce effects that are vastly hilarious and to a happy consummation which implies its own sufficient lesson. The production, last night, was a distinct and even brilliant success; but this result was far less the consequence of the play than of the acting. In the former there are several capital characters, all ancient in one form or another, and there are many lines of pungent pleasantry; but nothing is done, and a vast deal of prenaration, and of skirmishing about trifles, proceeds without once creating a situation of power, and ends at last in smoke. In the other there were achievements of delightful vivacity, naturalness, and artis-

Mr. Drew and Miss Rehan, as the lovers who begin

tic finish.

with piquant contention and end with honied reconciliation, acted in the true vein of comedy,vibrant with restrained feeling and sparkling with the lustre of external levity. Mr. Lewis, as the frisky old gentleman who would like to escape for a while from the restraints of domestic government and have a little frolic, was in his happiest veinand almost every line he spoke elicited responsive laughter. There is a rowing husband in the play, who is matched with an affectionate, orderly, commonplace wife, and who becomes alienated from her, through the fascinations of a brilliant, tantalizing, sensual, mercenary, heartless, but ably deceitful coquette and adventuress. Mr. Yorke Stephens enacts the husband; Miss Virginia Dreher the dangerous and bewitching siren. This latter performance only needed repose of manner to make it superlatively good, while the former displayed intelligent design and ardent feeling, often defeated for lack of seli-control and grace. Mrs. Gilbert appeared in her usual capacity, -as the personification of downright, eccentric virtue and humorous common sense,-and with her usual sprightliness and unconscious humor and tenderness made this one of the most charming individuals in the drama. A remarkable sketch of an old servant-perfect in every detail-was set forth by Mr. W. H. Thompson. Mr. Fisher's share in the piece is slight-to portray a kindly, uxorious old gentleman, in embarrassed circumstances, keeping up the appearance of luxury, and opulent style. Needless to say this was perfectly performed. As a portraiture of manhers in the City of Washington, or anywhere else, this niece is gravely incorrect. The obvious, transparent pair of swindiers who quarrel, in Turklish gibberish, in a drawing room, and the rascal who walks about with a red fez upon his head, are simply impossibilities in the situation supposed by the dramatist. That quarrel (which should be an aside) spoils the act, too, by dispelling all illusion of suspense. But it is not for the serious weight of the proceed that "Doliars and Sonse" has been devised and represented. It is the mirthful character of the complications, clustered around a central idea of domestic danger, that attracted the dramatist's fancy. These are of sufficient worth to carry the play, and with such players as Mr. Daly so fortunately has gathered, it will easily have a career. The scenery, especially the first set, is exceptionally tasteful and rich. There was a large authence, and it received the new piece with irequent laughter and many plandits. ners in the City of Washington, or anywhere else, quent laughter and many plandits.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Mme. Albani will begin this month an exended concert tour in France, Belgium and Germany. The rehearsals of the New-York Chorus Soy will begin to-day in Steinway Hall.

Miss Ollie Torbet, violinist pupil of W. Jacobson, of Cinetanati, will shortly make her first appearance in a concert in New-York.

Mme. Minnie Hank has, on account of her American engagements, declined a recent offer to appear

in twelve performances during December at the Grand It is now certain that Mme. Scalchi has signed a contract with Mr. Ernest Gye for London ap-

carances during three years, beginning on the 1st of

A CHAT WITH MME, NILSSON.

AN EARLY ARRIVAL IN THE RAIN-HER NEW DRESSES-AMERICAN SINGERS IN PARIS.

It was past midnight of Monday when the Galila dropped her anchorontaide the bar, but it was not until 7 a. m. vesterday that she lay alongside her pier and Madame Nilsson received the congratulations of ber friends upon her safe arrival. As soon as the singer could escape from the customs officials she drove to the Windsor Hotel, where, later in the morning, she was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter. Though thoroughly tired by her early arrival, Mme. Nilsson looked the picture of health and good spirits as, dressed to her dark blue travelling suit, she chatted to her visitor. About every five minutes a rap would come to the or, and in answer to a strong, clear "come in" of the songstress a servant would make his appearance with a huge mass of flowers, pinned upon which was the card of some one of her numerous friends. Before the visit was at an end the room looked like the show window of

"What a miserable day to arrive on, is it not?" sho and as the rain ratifed against the window panes; "but I feel sure it will clear up before long, and then I shall see dear New-York as I love to see it, under a clear sky and a bright sun."

"You had a rough passage, I suppose I" "Yes, but I don't mind that. Now tell me right away,

as you say, about my house. I am to go to see it torrow, and, oh, how auxious I am. I call it my house, for I am to open it, and if it had not been for me Mr Abbey would never have taken the management. Big i Why, of course it's big; so is everything in your country, neluding the hearts of the people. There, that is a pretty compliment, is it not ?" "Have you sung much since you left us ?"

" No, not very much. I was in London for two mouths, but only sang in concert. Since then I have been on

the continent resting and studying my new parts. I was detained three weeks in Paris waiting for my drosses to be made; think of that. Everybody is so busy that my orders were delayed that long. Guess how "I have no idea."

"Twenty-nine! Just think of it. You should have seen the custom-house officer's tuce when I declared them. My favorite dresses are cut after an old Venetian pattern. The real thing from the time of the-how do you call them -Inquisitors! Well, Inquisitors. Those were the pleasant days you know when some one wrote your name on a piece of paper, stuck it in the liou's mouth, and then good bye to you. My dresses were designed by a leading French artist, and made by Worth,

and I am dying to wear them. "Well, as I told you, I studied hard during my holiday, principally my part in the new opera 'Gioconda.' t is such a part, so heavy, so very heavy. In the last not I am on the stage for three-quarters of an hour and singing nearly all the time. It is terribly fatiguing, but a magnificent part."

"Did you hear or see anything of Mr. Mapleson while you were in England t"

"Nothing at all. How disgracefully he behaved about ne last scuson, did he not? After all I have done for capleson by helping to retrieve his sinking fortunes I was surprised. But I need not have been, for I ought to nave known what sort of a man he was. The idea of eaying over and over again that he had a contract with

eaying over and over again that he had a contract with me. I made up my mind long ago that I was going to sing for Mr. Abbey and no one else; and now I am here, and Mapleaon has not a word to say."

"Did you know that Dei Puente and Labiache were down on his prospectus as well as ou that of Mr. Abbey!"

"No, I did not know that, but I do know that with my own eyes I saw Dei Puente sign a contract with Mr. Abbey in the railway carriage, and he will behave very badly if he goes over to Mapleson. As to Mine, Lablache, she and her daughter are, I know positively, engaged by Mr. Abbey and by no one else. Way, Mr. Maspleson must be foolish to make such statements and expose himself to the consequences which must follow. We have a saying that if a man holds his face to the rain he must got wet. Do you see what I mean i"

"Oh, yes, I saw her na Par'henia in 'Ingomar,' and was delighted, as are the Londoners in general. Sus has made an immense success. I said long ago that the